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TAPERED LASER RODS AS A MEANS OF MINIMIZING THE PATH LENGTH
OF TRAPPED BARREL MODE RAYS

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OF TRAPPED BARREL MODE RAYS

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5 This application claims priority to Provisional Patent Application
Serial No. 60/156,279, titled "Tapered Laser Rods as a Means of Minimizing the
Path Length of Trapped Barrel Mode Rays," filed September 27, 1999,
incorporated herein by reference.

The United States Government has rights in this invention pursuant to
Contract No. W-7405-ENG-48 between the United States Department of Energy
and the University of California for the operation of Lawrence Livermore
National Laboratory.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to means for improving laser
performance through reduction of amplified spontaneous emission (ASE), and

more particularly, it relates to the use of a flanged and tapered laser rod to limit the maximum ray paths that can be trapped within the laser rod.

Description of Related Art

As early as 1965, reports in the literature discuss the impact of trapped light in polished barrel laser rods (J. Linn and J. Free, "Effect of Trapped Light on the Output of a Ruby laser," Applied Optics, 4, p 1099, 1965). The established picture of trapped laser light in a polished barrel laser rod is shown in Figure 1. Nearly all laser rods employed in laser systems today incorporate fine grind on the side surfaces of the laser rod to disrupt and scatter the barrel modes. The new approach described herein functions with an optical polish on the side surfaces of the laser rod and instead sweeps the barrel mode light to the one of the ends of the laser rod, where it is ejected.

Trapped by total-internal-reflection (TIR), light can swirl around the inside of the laser rod and travel over long path lengths before reaching the end of the rod. The result of these long trapped ASE paths is that the gain present in the outer portion of the laser rod can be effectively depleted. If n_r is the refractive index of the laser rod and n_s is the refractive index of the material surrounding the laser rod, then it can be shown that the annular portion of the rod swept out by these swirling rays is given by $(n_s/n_r) r_{rod} < r < r_{rod}$. This means that if the gain depletion is severe, then only that portion of the rod lying inside a

circular area with radius $(n_s/n_r)r_{\text{rod}}$ is useful for extracting laser energy from the rod. Figure 2 illustrates the useful laser energy extraction area 20 and the unusable area 22.

As an example, consider a YAG rod surrounded by water for cooling,
5 where $n_r=1.82$ and $n_s=1.33$. In this case, if the swirling rays cause severe gain depletion, then only that portion of the rod contained within the central 53% $(=100(1.33/1.82)^2)$ of the rod's cross sectional area would be useful for contributing to laser output power.

One technique that has recently been developed and demonstrated, the
10 flanged end-capped laser rod See U.S. Patent No. 5,936,984, "Laser Rods With Undoped, Flanged End-Caps," by Helmuth Meissner et al., incorporated herein by reference), has proven useful in limiting the maximum length of the ray path that can be trapped in the laser rod. In the case of the straight barrel polished laser rod shown in Figure 1 above, if the swirling rays of light wander to the end
15 of the laser rod and then strike the end face of the rod at a high angle, they will be completely trapped by total internal reflection at that end face. In such a situation, the rays will be simply turned around and sent swirling down the rod in the other direction until they hit the output face at that end. This process is particularly bad from the viewpoint of depleting the stored laser energy in the
20 rod, as these trapped rays now have an infinitely long trapped path length.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a technique for reducing the ability of the trapped spontaneous emission to negatively impact laser performance through amplified spontaneous emission (ASE).

5 It is another object of the invention to provide a tapered laser rod having flanged endcaps to dramatically reduce the maximum trapped path length of barrel modes within the laser rod.

These and other objects of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art based on the teachings herein.

10 A flanged endcap effectively traps the swirling ASE rays, causing them to be scattered out of the laser rod. However, limiting the trapped ray paths to one pass down the length of the laser rod can still allow for very long ray paths to be trapped, causing gain depletion in the laser rod. The present invention limits the maximum ray paths that can be trapped within the laser rod by
15 tapering the laser rod over its length. This tapered design combined with flanged endcaps eliminates deleteriously long trapped path lengths.

Tapering the diameter of the laser rod over its length thus reduces the maximum trapped path length of barrel modes, reducing the ability of the trapped spontaneous emission to negatively impact laser performance through

amplified spontaneous emission. In the present invention, a laser rod incorporates both undoped flanged endcaps and a tapered barrel.

In one embodiment, the rod barrel tapers in diameter from a small value of at one end to a larger value at the other end. By introducing a taper on the barrel of the laser rod, swirling rays are prevented from loitering for extended path lengths in the laser rod. This is a significant improvement over the use of the flanged endcaps on a straight barreled rod, as the straight barrel rod configuration still allows trapped paths with infinite length.

Due to the rod's taper, there is a portion of the laser rod's volume that will be inaccessible to an extracting laser beam due to the aperture introduced by the small end of the laser rod. Because this inaccessible volume grows as the taper grows, there will be an optimum taper value.

In another embodiment, the center of the laser rod is the narrowest and the diameter increases towards either end. The advantage of this geometry, with its dual taper, over a rod with a continuous taper from one end to the other, is that the maximum trapped path length in this rod is halved compared to that in the continuously tapered rod.

Figure 9 shows the fractional volume of the rod that is extractable versus taper in rod diameter over the rod length.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present inventors have discovered that once the swirling rays shown Figure 1 reach the end of the barrel laser rod, the placement of a flanged endcap will effectively trap the rays and they will be scattered out of the laser rod. Figure 3 shows a diagram of a laser rod 30 having a flange 32 on each end. Such configuration has been shown to be effective at limiting the maximum ray paths that can be trapped in the laser rod.

Effectively, the flanged laser rod limits the swirling rays described above to at most one pass down the length of the laser rod. However, even limiting the trapped ray paths to one pass down the length of the laser rod can still allow for very long effective ray paths to be trapped, which in turn can pose a serious problem for gain depletion in the laser rod. These long trapped ray paths are characterized by swirling around many times while only moving a very short transverse distance up or down the laser rod. In fact, it is still possible for infinitely long ray paths to exist, which swirl around the laser rod but do not walk up or down its length.

The present invention limits the maximum ray paths that can be trapped within the laser rod by tapering the laser rod over its length. This tapered design combined with the use of the flanged endcaps described above results in the elimination of the possibility of infinitely long trapped path lengths.

Tapering the diameter of the laser rod over its length dramatically reduces the maximum trapped path length of a barrel mode, thereby reducing the ability of the trapped spontaneous emission to negatively impact laser performance through amplified spontaneous emission (ASE). Figure 4 shows a sketch of a laser rod incorporating both undoped flanged endcaps and a tapered barrel, which is the subject of the presently disclosed invention.

In Figure 4, the rod barrel 40 tapers in diameter from a small value of d at one end to a larger value of $d+\epsilon$ at the other end 44. The impact of introducing a taper on the barrel of the laser rod is that it prevents swirling rays from loitering for extended path lengths in the laser rod. This is a significant improvement over the use of the flanged endcaps on a straight barreled rod, as the straight barrel rod configuration still allows trapped paths with infinite length. To estimate the maximum path lengths that can be trapped by a tapered laser rod with endcaps, a simple "method of images" technique can be invoked that greatly simplifies the calculation. The reason for using the method of images trick is that it simplifies the calculation of ray paths that involve TIR.

Using the method of images, rather than having to calculate reflected angles and multiple bounce paths, rays are just straight-line propagated through reflective interfaces into image regions that are constructed from the original laser rod through the use of repeated reflections of the gain volume at the TIR surfaces. Of course, using this method does require that the constructed image space be continuous in the sense of not containing any internal gaps. Unfortunately, round cross-sectioned rods do not meet the requirement of continuously filling a region of space on reflection about their various TIR surfaces. One simple approximation that allows the method of images to be applied to round rods models them as having a hexagonal cross-section. Under this approximation, a rod with a taper generates a spherical shell with thickness equal to the length of the rod.

In Figure 5, the longest path length that is trapped in the laser rod is then the length of the longest line that can be drawn between any two points on the surface of the sphere. In the figure, a ray which intersects the surface of the sphere corresponds to a trapped ray which has wandered into the flanged endcap at the rod end with the largest diameter. With the help of Figure 5, the longest trapped ray path is seen to correspond to a line that is tangent to the surface of the inner sphere. A simple calculation for the presently considered rod, with its diameter tapering from d at one end to $d+\epsilon$ at the other, then gives the length of this longest trapped path length as $2\cdot\ell\cdot\text{SQR}(1+2\cdot d/\epsilon)$, where ℓ is the

length of the laser rod over which the taper occurs. Considering this expression for the longest trapped ray length, the question that naturally arises is what is the optimum value for the taper parameter ϵ . Clearly, if ϵ approaches 0, then the maximum path length can be pushed to infinity as has already been discussed for a straight rod. On the other hand, if ϵ is made too large, then the useful mode volume of the rod is decreased. This last point is illustrated with the help of Figure 6 as discussed below.

In Figure 6, the central area 60 corresponds to that portion of the rod that can be extracted with a laser beam in a conventional resonator. Due to the rod's taper, there is a portion of the laser rod's volume that will be inaccessible to an extracting laser beam due to the aperture introduced by the small end 64 of the laser rod. Because this inaccessible volume grows as the taper grows, there will be an optimum taper value, ϵ , that best balances the contradictory requirements of maximizing the size of the taper so as to minimize the longest trapped path length, and minimizing the size of the taper so as to maximize the fractional volume in the rod that is accessible to the extracting laser beam. Figures 8 and 9 show these two quantities plotted against the taper size for a 2 mm diameter by 5 cm long Yb:YAG laser rod.

A variation on the above approach that offers some performance benefit is shown in Figure 7. Here, rather than having a continuous taper over

the entire length of the laser rod 70, the center of the rod 72 is the narrowest and the diameter increases as you go towards either end.

The advantage of this geometry, with its dual taper, over a rod with a continuous taper from one end to the other, is that the maximum trapped path length in this rod is halved compared to that in the continuously tapered rod. Additionally, this halving of the maximum trapped path length comes without a penalty in the fractional volume of the rod from which energy can be extracted, assuming the same value of taper parameter, ϵ , for both types of rods.

The foregoing description of the invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description and is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise form disclosed. Many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teaching. The embodiments were chosen and described to best explain the principles of the invention and its practical application to thereby enable others skilled in the art to best use the invention in various embodiments and with various modifications suited to the particular use contemplated. The scope of the invention is to be defined by the following claims.